COMPARE

The Fine Melton Spring Overcoats, silk-lined throughout in body and sleeves, that the

MODEL

Sells at \$10 with those any competitor will offer you at \$15.

COMPARE

The silk-faced Spring Overcoats the MODEL is selling at \$8 with those to be found in any other house in this city at \$10. The verdict will be in our favor every time.

COMPARE

The MODEL'S prices on all grades of HATS and CAPS with those of any other house in this State. You will find that we save you 25c to \$1 on every Hat you buy of us.

MODEL

The Indianapolis Natural-Gas Company

Desires to give notice to all interested parties and to the public that during this week it will connect its low-pressure gas mains upon Tennessee, Illinois, Delaware, Washington, Pennsylvania and the intersecting and adjacent streets with its naturalgas supply mains, and then be prepared to supply natural gas to all persons upon those streets who desire the use of the same, and will make satisfactory arrangements in every respect with all consumers; and the company will extend its system of pipes as rapidly as the weather will permit. THIS COMPANY proposes to give its consumers the best and most complete service that can be provided with an ample gas supply, a system of large mains and a pressure as low as is consistent with good service and the highest degree of safety, and always uniform. The company has not and will not spare any cost or pains that experience has shown necessary for providing its customers with an adequate supply of gas.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NATURAL-GAS CO

68 East Market Street.

GEO. MCOUAT

61 and 63 West Washington Street.

Mantels, Grates and Tiles JEWETT REFRIGERATORS, . A. & W. GASOLINE STOVES

COLD - WAVE REFRIGERATORS, LILLY & STALNAKER HOSE and HOSE REELS. 64 E. Washington St.

WHEN INDICATIONS. THURSDAY-Rain; warmer, followed by

LOOK IN THE WHEN'S WINDOW And you will see the celebrated

NASCIMENTO HAT In the different stages of manufacture, viz.:

The Raw Fur. The Body After Forming, The Body After Shaving, The Body After Sizing,

The Body After Blocking and the NASCIMENTO Hat Finished.

We are sole agents for the NASCIMENTO, the celebrated SCHINDLER specialties and the famous LAMSON Hats.

CORRECT STYLES ONLY! Latest novelties in Boys' and Children's

The popular Crush Hats in all colors, 85c. Imported French Packet Hats. Three colors—nutria, blue and pearl.

See our new \$3 Derby; all colors; very pop-

Our Leaders for This Week: 150 Black Embroidered Fichus from \$1.39 to \$5. 200 Black Cashmere Shawls from \$1.25

The above are all new, and we have marked them at a small profit to insure a 400 pairs Lace Curtains to be added to

STEVENSON & JOHNSTONE 37 East Washington Street.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE LINE IF WE CANNOT SUIT YOU IT'S BECAUSE you want to stay at home.

Every person who wants to make a journey in the months of May, June, or July should file this ad. for reference, as it will save you money and secure your

we offer every day the following special rates:
To Chicago, \$3.70; Chicago and return, \$7.40.
All points in California, Oregon and Washington
Territory for \$100 round trip. Denver, Col., and return, \$47.40; Salt Lake City, \$69.90; Helena, Butte and Melrose Mountains, \$78.40.
May 8th and 22d, half-rate to Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas points.
Besides these we are selling now and will offer on the dates mentioned a special low rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip for tickets to the following points:

third fare for the round trip for tickets to the following points:

New York and return, May 1st to 25th; Goldsboro, N. C., and return, May 1st to 20th; Richmond, Va., and return, May 8th to 12th; Washington, D. C., and return, May 8th to 18th; Philadelphia and return, May 18th to 22d; Cincinnati, O., May 5th to 10th; Cedar Rapids, Ia., May 13th to 25th; Philadelphia, Pa., May 14th to 25th; Cincinnati and return, May 12th and 13th, at \$2.50 round trip.

To Cincinnati and return, June 9th 10th and 11th, on account of Knights of Pythias, at a very low rate.

June 16th, 17th and 18th, to Chicago and return, on account of Republican Convention.

June 5th and 19th, half rate again to Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas points. One and one-third fare points in June are Cincinnati, O., June 5th to 6th; Baltimore Md., June 15th to 18th; Minneapolis, Minn., June 16th to 20th.

In July a special low rate is offered to San Francisco and return, on account of National Educational Association; tickets on sale July 13th to 17th. The only and last chance for cheap rate to the Pacific coast.

and last chance for cheap rate to the Pacific coast.
We offer special facilities and rates. For full particulars as to meetings and conventions, on account of which these rates are offered, please apply to us.

SPEED, SAFETY, COMFORT and ECONOMY our motto. Note important changes in time.

Depart 4:00am Arrive	10:45am	3:55pm 5:19pm	6:36pm 10:50pm
Depart	N-SUNDAY	TRAINS.	3:45pm 10:50pm
Depart 7:10am	12:06no'n	5:31pm	11:20pm
Pullman palace cars, ele	CARLES MADE	3:35pm	Windows day

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or the Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian Sts.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A New York grand jury has brought in in-dictments against General and Mrs. Ann O'Delia Diss Debar for conspiracy and grand larcency. Wm. J. Phipard, a Wall-street broker, shot himself in a room in the Clinton House, Brooklyn. Tuesday morning. He had been a member of the Stock Exchange for twenty-three years. At McKeesport, Pa., Tuesday night, Andrew Bradley, aged twenty-five years, shot his wife through the head, inflicting a probably fatal wound. The young woman is still living, but in a critical condition. Bradley is in jail.

The five-year-old daughter of Henry Rine-hend, a farmer living near Canton, O., was burned to death yesterday. The parents were at the barn milking, when a seven-year-old boy set fire to a box of shavings with matches. His little sister's clothing took fire and her body was burned to a crisp. The boy was nearly suffoca-

Herman S. Madine, aged eighteen, who has been employed as stamping clerk in the Chicago postoffice for about two months, was placed under arrest Tuesdayl night for rifling letters. The young man confessed to the inspector that he had been in the habit of taking letters that he supposed contained money and destroying them after opening. He says he has taken about \$250, but the authorities think they can trace a much larger sum to him. trace a much larger sum to him.

The Anarchist Pardon Movement. CHICAGO, May 2.—George Schilling, State Senator Burke, Gen. Trumbull and Louis Neebe Senator Burke, Gen. Trumbull and Louis Neebe returned this evening from Joliet, whither they had gone to consult with the imprisoned Anarchists. Sameel Fielden, Michael Schwab and Oscar Neebe, as to the details of a movement for amnesty. The conference with the prisoners occupied an hour. It was decided to immediately call a mass-meeting of sympathizers, at which the matter of a pardon will be thoroughly discussed and plans to obtain it formulated. The most available project so, far considered is to procure a monster petition to the Governor, with signers from all the States in the Union. In getting up and circulating the petitions, po-In getting up and circulating the petitions, political influence will be used wherever possible.

Louis Neebe said to-night that while Schwab and Fielden seem in good health and spirits,

Oscar Neebe is breaking down physically and mentally. An independent separate movement in favor of Neebe is among the probabilities, Louis Neebe being something of a politician and always at anti-Socialist and anti-Anarchist.

Murderer Lynched.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala, May 2.—Two miners created an affray at Warrier, this county, last evening. One of them, George Morton, shot and killed Deputy Marshai Keliy. He was arrested and put in the calacoose. Lynching being threatened by the citizens and rescue by the miners, the Mayor of Warrier telegraphed this city, asking for a posse to resist the mob and protect the prisoner. Later the Warrier officers smuggled Morton aboard the caboose of a freight train for this city. A mob followed and cut loose the caboose. They hung Morton and filled his body with bullets. Morton's brother, who was with him in the row, is yet alive, but under arrest.

Important Point for American Swindlers. TORONTO, Ont., May 2.—Chief-justice Galt to-day gave an important judgment bearing on the arrest of criminals from the United States. In granting an application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Morse, wanted at Rochester for attempted murder, he expressed the opinion that a telegram from American officers was not sufficient authority on which to arrest a criminal under the extradition act.

THE FLAYING OF FOORHEES

The Tall Sycamore Has Not Yet Recovered from the Drubbing of Tuesday.

His Indecent Language and Ruffianly Conduct Are Universally Condemned, and His Political Career Considered Closed.

In Fact, the Whole Democratic Crowd in Indiana Is Regarded as a Bad Lot.

Dr. Norvin Green Argues that if the Govern ment Is Going Into the Telegraph Business It Should Purchase Existing Lines.

VOORHEES'S PUNISHMENT.

t Was More than He Could Bear, and He Has Not Recovered from Its Effects. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, May 2. - Senator Voorhees was not in his seat in the Senate to-day. All sorts of explanations were made for his absence, but late in the afternoon a distinguished Indiana Democrat, an intimate friend of the Senator, stated that his absence was due to "disability;" that the Senator was suffering from the "daze" of gesterday's proceedings in the Senate, and that there was no prospect of his reappearing for a day or two. Universal regret was expressed by Democratic Senators, during the day, over the conduct of Senator Voorbees. Not one of his colleagues attempted to excuse his disgraceful action, and it was the unanimous expression that when he becomes himself again he will apologize; but this will not redeem him. If he were gize in the most public manner, and abjectly, to the Senate and all the people who were in the galleries at the time of his utterances, he would yet be, in the eyes of those who saw him, politically condemned. Although many who heard the battle of words between the two Senators recognized much of the testimony against Voorhees, and some said he had before met the charge that he was a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, etc., and that he was in a conspiracy to embarrass the federal government during the war, all have to-day, since reading the official report in the Congressional Record, frankly said that it politically sealed the Hoosier Senator's doom and condemned him in the estimation of every one loyal to the Union, as there was vastly more admitted by him to be true than was necessary to make a

case of base disloyalty against him. Nearly all of the Washington and New York papers comment on the affair, and, without exception, Voorhees's language and conduct are condemned in most positive language. The National Republican says:

"it was noticeable to all the vast audience that Voorhees was tairly mad under the stinging thrusts by which his record was punctured. In his blind rage he called the Senator from Kansas and Representative Johnston, of Indiana, who sat beside him liars. This language was not a courteeus reception for a member of the House on the floor of the Senate, as he had no right to reply. We sympathize sincerely with the Indiana Senator in the terrible punishment he received, but he has experienced the fate of the man who endeavored to stop a buzz-saw,

wants literally cut to pieces." The Critic speaks of Voorhees's rage and shocking lack of dignity. Editorially the Star emphasizes the good points Ingalls made, and has the following in its local columns:

"The scene in the Senate yesterday was an interesting subject of discussion among members of the House. This morning Mr. Johnston, of Indiana, to whom Mr. Voorhees referred as 'scoundrel and liar,' and who was sitting behind Mr. Ingalls, was surrounded by his friends before the House met, and from the calm way in which he discussed the matter, it was seen that there was no the matter, it was seen that there was no danger of a duel resulting, and interest dropped several degrees. Mr. Johnston said that he did not think he would pay any attention to what Mr. Voorhees had said; he rather doubted his being responsible for it at the time. Mr. Voor-hees, he said, was mistaken in supposing that he was prempting Mr. Ingalls; he had not spoken to the Kansas Senator at all. He once whispered to Mr. Chandler that he knew a number of men who had heard Voorhees deliver the speech he denies; he had not said this to Ingalls, and it was his only remark on the subject. He said that Mr. Voorhees had jumped to a conclusion because he was aware that he [Johnston] knew that he had made use of the expressions Ingalls had accused him of. Mr. Johnston said that his mother and his uncle heard the Greencastle speech."

The New York Tribune has a vivid description of the scene in the Senate during the debate,

from which the following is taken: "It must be confessed that Voorhees invited the punishment administered him by Ingalls. When Voorhees rose to answer Ingalls he congratulated himself, no doubt, on having escaped with so slight a drubbing. Poor man! Little he knew what was in store for him! He grew bold and defiant, and finally, receiving no reply, became abusive, playfully sarcaetic, hilariously impertinent. It was the cleverness of an element attempting to desce on a tight rone but impertinent. It was the cleverness of an elephant attempting to dance on a tight rope, but immensely gratifying to his Democratic colleagues, who shook their sides with laughter at what they considered wit. Ingalls had succeeded in leading poor Voorhees into trap, and into that trap the Indiana Senator had clumsily fallen beyond hope of recovery. For one hour or more Ingalls mercilessly reviewed his war record, exposed his treasonable practices, laid bare his cowardly treatment of Union soldiers and drew a picture of a copperhead such as has not been drawn before. To all of it Voorhees had but one reply to make, 'slander,' 'lies,' 'campaign stories;' but when Ingalls produced documents, named witnesses and gave his authorities, Voorhees grew livid in the face, shouted 'liar!' and finally refused to explain things on the ground that he had been 'vindicated.' Vindicated, as Ingalls afterward put it, by Indiana Democracy, but not by the people of Indiana. He retreated, thoroughly demoralized, through the door of the cloak-room, muttering to himself as he went along, 'The dirty dog!' "The dirty dog!"

How It Affects the Gray Boom.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal-WASHINGTON, May 2 -Governor Gray's vicepresidential aspirations have received another severe backset. Comment to-day upon Senator Voorhees's actions in the Senate yesterday has the effect of condemning the whole Democratic outfit in Indiana, and the New York Sun supplements this with a lengthy editorial on the row in Indiana, in the course of which, after declaring that ex-Senator McDonald's main principle is sound, and that "the attempt on the part of the Gray faction in Indiana to forestall the the Gray faction in Indiana to forestall the action of the national convention was a mistake," it says: "It is not difficult to understand the feelings with which the legitimate chieftain of the Indiana Democracy (McDonald) beholds the exaltation of a younger and far less able man as the representative Democrat of Indiana and the party's choice for Vice-president. McDonald has been a Democrat all his life, and his honorable career as a servant of his party and consistent upholder of Democratic principles extends away back about to the time of Andrew Jackson. Gray was successively a Know-nothing, Republican and Liberal Republican before he attached himself to the Democratic party." In referring to the Sun's editorial, to-day, New York Democrats declared that that settled Gray for Vice-president; that it would be political surfor Vice-president; that it would be political suicide to nominate a man with such a record and such a fight in his own State.

Mr. Voorhees in a Fix.

A stranger who should be here in a strange land and should read the report of the Senate proceedings yesterday, knowing nothing of the men or the circumstances, would say at once that the man named Ingalls had worsted the man named Voorhees; that it were apparent on its face that the charges made against the Mr. Voorhees must have some truth in them, because he so blindly lost his temper and so roared

and swore in denial. A man repelling a thing with an easy consciousness of its absurd faisity would find no occasion to lose his temper, and opportunity a plenty to smile at the charge. But there wasn't a ghost of a smile in Mr. Voorhees's reply; it was all the furious ravings of the hard-hit, and well it might be. Mr. Voorhees was hard hit. Mr. Ingalls's statements are substantially true. From the time it was made, the "Lincoln dog" speech of Voorhees was not denied until years afterward, when he and Hendricks began to pose as the soldiers' friend. Then affidavits appeared of men who did not hear Mr. Voorhees say those things. But counter-affidavits of reputable men affirm that he did say them. That Voorhees was a Knight of the Golden Circle was never believed and probably his story about the documents being concealed in his office is true. Let us suppose it is. Does not Mr. Voorhees see what a terrific arraignment this is of himself? Suppose those documents had been concealed in Oliver P. Morton's office, or Ben Harrison's? Would that have made them suspected? The fact that such documents found in Mr. Voorhees's office could work him such disastrous hurt shows what his reputation was. It is confirmation strong as proof from Holy Writ of Voorhees's attitude as a secession sypathizer and obstructor of the war. And this reputation is the thing. It is not so much a specific act. There were a number of well-known Democrats in Indiana whose love for the Union was never questioned. Why should Mr. Voorhees ever have had any other reputation than that? It is sheer impudence and should Mr. Voorhees ever have had any other reputation than that? It is sheer impudence and buter gall for him now to stand up and attempt to say that he was a great friend of the Union. He is now, when it doesn't need any friends, but as long as it did he was believed to be heart and soul in sympathy with its enemies, and the effect and influence of his attitude and career here in Indiana was to embarrass the government and hamper the State in prosecuting the

THE TELEGRAPHS.

Existing Lines Should Be Purchased.

If the Government Goes Into the Business WASHINGTON, May 2 .- Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, appeared before the House committee on postoffices, to present some facts upon the subject of the telegraphic system of the country. He first addressed himself to the Hopkins bill to establish a postal telegraph. Such an enact-The rights of property were entirely ignored. The act of 1866 to aid in the construction and maintenance of telegraphs provided that if the government should establish a postal telegraph system it would take the property of the companies accepting the provisions of the act at a valuation to be ascertained by five persons. Under the provisions of that act, four-fifths of the telegraphic properties of the coutry had been created and established, believing and rleying on the good faith of the government. Having accepted the act, telegraphic companies had performed their part of the compact faithfully, and that performance had saved the government more than \$1,000,000. The business of the government had been about \$200,000 a year, and the rates established by the Postmaster-general had been about half the usual rates of commercial message. The government business required instant transmission at the busiest hours of the day, to the detriment of the commercial business. Therefore, the most exacting service the Western Union company was jealled upon to perform was done at a loss. If the government had a right to establish a telegraph, if it had a right to maintain a commercial telegraph business among the States, it certainly had the right, not by the power of eminent domain, but by agreement, to take the property. In all fairness, if the government contemplated a telegraph business, was there any proper way to do but to take the existing property and new for it? A windistive impulse property and pay for it? A vindictive impulse was about the last thing which should govern a deliberative body, yet the bill under consideration had the appearance of being dictated by a vindictive impulse. The power of the government and the right of the government were not the same. The government might have the power to build telegraphs and to declare that any person doing a telegraph business would be a violator of the law; but it had a right to do only what was law; but it had a right to do only what was right. Was it right to confiscate all existing properties which had been built up under the provisions of the act of 1866? When the telegraph business had become a grand success, it was assumed that the government might build a telegraph line, benefiting by the experiences of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and build it at a low rate, and attach a penalty for anybody else to do a telegraph business. That would be a menstreus wrong. The government did not need a telegraph. It would not benefit the government. His remarks were not made with a view to selling the Western Union to the with a view to selling the Western Union to the government. The Western Union Company did not want to sell; but its purchase was the only preper basis on which the government could go into the telegraph business. It should take all existing properties and do the business exclusively. If the government built a telegraph in competition with existing telegraphs, its deficits would be great. He stated that the time the B. & O. Telegraph Company was doing a twenty-word business between Chicago and New York for twenty-five cents, and the Mutual Union com-pany (belonging to the Western Union) was competing at the same rates, the Western Union company, charging fifty cents for ten words, was doing seven-eighths of the business. Time was of more importance to the customer than the saving of a few cents in the cost of the message. So that a government telegraph, managed in the ordinary manner in which it usually managed its business, run in competition with existing the business for nothing, would get a very small share of the business. Still, it would not be share of the business. Still, it would not be right for the government to do it. The government had unlimited capital and could afford to do business at a loss. It was not right to compel the people who had made investments on the faith of the government to meet competition of that character. The antagonism to the Western Union was founded on the supposed monopoly of that company. That company had no exclusive privileges. The elementary patents in telegraphy had expired. Anybody could go into the telegraph business. They had done so, and were still doing so.

Dr. Green next turned his attention to the

Dr. Green next turned his attention to the pending interstate telegraph bills, and repeated the same criticisms upon them which he had made before the Senate committee. He was particularly bitter in his reference to the dragnet subpossas which had compelled the production of great files of messages. He referred to the action of the United States Senate committee investigating the Hayes-Tilden election, and declared that he haved never to live to see such declared that he hoped never to live to see such another outrage. He thought that Congress should pass a law upon the subject.

ATLANTA'S PREDICAMENT. Citizens Unable to Agree on the Question of

Money for the Colored Exposition. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, May 2,-The people of Atlanta, Ga., have been in a sorry predicament for some time. Early in this session the negroes of the South petitioned Corgress for an appropriation of \$400,000 to assist them in holding a national exposition at the metropolis of Georgia. Not only the petitions signed by a vast army of colored people from all parts of the country poured into Congress, but memorials from white people in every direction. They asked that the colored population of the United States be encouraged in demonstrating what the black folks had attained in a quarter of a century of freedom. They said that appropriations had been liberally given the whites for all kind of centennial and other expositions, and that this was the first time the black people, who were too poor to give an exhibition at their own expense, had ever asked the government to assist them in anything besides their liberty. A great portion of the people of Atlanta strongly advocated the appropriation and exposition from the first. They especially wanted the advertisement the exposition would give them, and the expenditure of so much money as would naturally come to them. After the question had been agitated for some time, however, it was suggested by party leaders that it might be nawise from a partisan stand-point, ito permit the colored people to have an exhibition at Atlanta, because it would bring together hundreds of thousands of blacks, who were politically, unorganized, and it would afford an opportunity for an organization, which might overthrow the Democratic party in the South; and it was further suggested that in the very face of a presidential campaign the Republicans would not let such as favorable opportunity pass without whing advantage of it. A number of business men in Atlanta suggested, also, that the assembling of a multitude of negroes might result in a riot and unlimited pillage. It took but a few days after these suggestions was in demonstrating what the black folks had atresult in a riot and unlimited pillage. It took ont a few days after these suggestions were

[Continued on Third Page.]

POLITICS IN GREAT VARIETY

Chapter of Conventions in Which Voters of all Kinds Are Represented.

Illinois Republicans Nominate Private Fifer for Governor and Express a Preference for Judge Gresham for President.

Proceedings of the Second Annual Conference of Anti-Saloon Republicans.

Pennsylvania Prohibitionists Resolve that High License Is a Delusion and a Snare-Political News from Many States.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS.

Private Fifer Nominated for Governor, and Preference Expressed for Gresham.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 2.—The convention hall was crowded to its utmost capacity when Chairman Jones, of the State central committee, called the Republican State convention to order promptly at 12 o'clock. Lewis E. Payson was chosen temporary chairm. Chairman Payson was greeted with great applause upon assuming the gavel. His remarks occupied

forty minutes and were substantially as follows: We have gathered here to-day as Republicans, with Republican principles asfixed as a religible fork for the State and national campaign. It is abited the zeal and enthusiasm which shows it people are fully alive to the importance of the occasion and that the party is inspired with its old-time vigor, and its future action will be in harmony with its past zealousness. I do not forget that we are without the aid of many whose counsels we trusted who have crossed the dark valley. Especially do we recall him whom we tenderly laid away on the dark, gloomy December day, sixteen away on the dark, gloomy December day, sixteen months ago, with thousands of sad hearts about us, in the cemetry near the Soldiers' Home in Washington. The grass is growing over Logan's grave. He, with others less notable, but no less earnest and devoted, have laid down the armor and the burden, but their work for the country, through the Republican party, will be taken up by hands inspired by hearts equally patriotic, that will prove, let us trust, equally effective.

After referring to the growth and prosperity of Illinois under Republican rule, Mr. Payson. continued, congratulating the convention that for the first time since 1861, in a presidential year, they faced an enemy who is in possession of the government. "The Democratic party must stand up for inspection," he said, and then proceeded to arraign the administration of affairs under Democratic rule.

At the conclusion of the chairman's address the usual committees were approunced. The Resolved, That the Republican party of Illinois feels a just and honorable pride in the public career and services of Shelby M. Cullom; that it approves his course as a Senator of this Republican State, and that it reposes full confidence in his wisdom, patriotism, and integrity.

Whereas, The Republicans of Illinois regard the record of Walter Q. Gresham as a soldier, a statesman, and a jurist with satisfaction, knowing him to be a pure man and faithful servant; believing that in the event of his nomination for the presidency by the Republican party the campaign must be contested solely on the principles of the great party of which Judge Gresham is a true representative, and that he certainly can lead to victory that party which, for a quarter of a century, governed the Nation with unequaled courage, wisdom, fidelity and purity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we declare preference for Judge Gresham as a candidate for President, and we recommend our delegates to the Republican national convention to give him a hearty and faithful support. following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Senator Cullom would have been indorsed had he declared himself a candidate, but his friends stated that that they did not intend to present his name to the national convention as a presidential candidate, and so all voted for

The following were elected delegates to the national convention:

Gresnam.

Delegates-at-large-Col. George R. Davis, Herace S. Clarke, Hon. C. B. Farwell, W. F. Hadley. Alternates-J. H. Lott, Payton Rob-erts, H. D. Judson and L. S. Wilcox. The following were selected as members of the State central committee:

State central committee:

First district, Piney B. Smith; Second, Harry Westerfield; Third, B. A. Echart; Fourth, S. B. Raymond; Fifth, Walter S. Frazier; Sixth, A. M. Jones; Seventh, Charles Bent; Eighth, C. C. Duffy; Ninth, E. A. Wilcox; Eleventh, H. F. McAllister; Twelfth, J. A. Coates; Thirteenth, Samuel Biveras; Fourteenth, E. D. Blinn; Fifteenth, Jas. H. Clark; Sixteenth, E. D. Ryan; Seventeenth, H. M. Minor; Eighteenth, Thomas B. Needles; Nineteenth, Jas. Mastin; Twentieth, P. T. Chanman.

The electors-at-large chosen were: William H. Robinson and J. M. Frute. First district, John Creear, Second, Michael C. Kearney; Third, John R. Wheeler; Fourth, P. W. Potter; Fifth, Harvey A. Jones; Sixth, Duncan D. Mackay, jr.; Seventh, James Dinsmore; Eighth, Isaac C. Norton; Ninth, J. A. Hanna; Tenth, E. A. Banger, Eleventh, Robert, O. Moore, Twelfth croft; Eleventh, Robert O. Moore; Twelfth. Thomas Worthington; Thirteenth, D. C. Smith; R. Jewell; Sixteenth, Ethelbert Callahan; Seventeenth, J. A. McTaggart; Eighteenth, Emery P. Slate; Nineteenth, Allen Blakely; Twentieth,

Henry C. Homer.

Up to 10:30 the following nominations had been made: Governor, Joseph A. Fifer; Lieu tenant-governor, L. B. Ray; Secretary of State,

At 11 P. M. the committee on platform had agreed upon the following, which will most likely be adopted, with a few amendments: The Republican party of the State of Illinois deems t unnecessary, on the eve of a national convention, to it unnecessary, on the eve of a national convention, to make an extended decisration of principles, more than to reaffirm those laid down in the national platform of 1884, and to express the conviction that the public interests would be greatly promoted by a change of administration. The Democratic party has become merely an organization for official spoils. It has unblushingly violated all its reformatory promises. It is not entitled to the confidence of the people. The President solemnly pledged himself to carry out civil-service reform, but, with the full approval of his partisan supporters, he has converted this reform into a tisan supporters, he has converted this reform into a shallow pretense. He committed himself to the one-term principle in his letter of acceptance, but is now actually using the federal patronage to secure a re-election. His partisan confederates proclaim devotion to equal suffrage rights, while they trample those rights under foot in the South. The Democratic party professes attachment to State sovereignty and home rule, but ruthlessly denies both to the six hundred thousand American citizens of Dakota, fearing that the votes of that people may be cast for the Republican candidates at the coming presidential election. It professes love for the Union soldiers and sailors, but its continued policy has been to refuse relief to the suffering defenders of the Nation and their denoders. It rules fenders of the Nation and their dependents. It rules the national Hoose of Representatives, which alone can originate changes of tax and revenue bills, but it has done nothing in the past six years' control of that body to reduce the surplus accumulation of money in the Treasury or to relieve the people of unnecessary

Its proposed tariff legislation is a glaring subterfuge and an attempt to destroy the American policy
of protection to American industries and labor in the
interest of foreign manufacturers, and, if successful,
must necessarily bring disester upon the business of
this country, and tend to reduce the American rate of
wages to European standards.

It has provided no seaboard defense against foreign
invasion. Its administration, of foreign affairs has
been weak to the verge of humiliation. Our Nation is
now represented abroad by men who either sought its
dismemberment or openly sympathized with its foes.

now represented abroad by men who either sought its dismemberment or openly sympathized with its foes.

The postal service, affecting every interest, has become a disgrace to the country. Partisan spoilsmen, in violation of civil-service reform principles, have displaced trained, competent and faithful officers, many of them ex-Union seldiers. Every function of the government is made subordinate to partisan ends. There is a lamentable want of honesty of purpose and efficiency of administration.

Charles Beeker was nominated for State
Treasurer by acclamation, C. W. Pavey for
Auditor, and George Hunt for Attorney-general.

The nominations were concluded at 12:30, and
the committee on platferm reported the platform printed above, with the following additions, which were adopted:

The needed change of administration can be accomplished by the selection of a candidate whose courage, character and record commands universal confidence and will concentrate the united and enthusiastic support of the whole Republican party. We must have an aggressive, not a defensive campaign. For a leader in such a campaign, we turn with one accord to Walter Q. Gresham. In the opinion of this convention he is the best and most available candidate to lead the Republican party to victory in the coming presidential election. By his brave and patriotic services in the war for the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery, Walter Q. Gresham has won a warm place in the hearts of the volunteer soldiers and of